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THE DEPOSITES.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1833.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Now let us trace the other source of power, or the motives or inducements, which the President has assigned for his conduct. He says he begs the Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, assumed as necessary to preserve the morals of the people. The morals of the people! What point of the Constitution gives the President power over the morals of the people? Has Congress any power of this kind? No, sir. Has Congress any power over religion? No, sir.

What, he would ask, would be the next step in the progress of usurpation? The right would be claimed to exercise or give power as necessary to the morals of the people. To-morrow, the Executive might exercise another power, which might become necessary, on a subject much more indispensable—he meant religion. And the President had just as much right to say that he had control of the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a case in which that officer was the exclusive judge, when the morals of the people were concerned, as he had in the present case. He would ask those who vindicated the conduct of the President, to point out the act which gave to the President the power to preserve the moral purity of the people of the United States.

But the *freedom of the press* was another reason assigned, by the President, for the interposition of his authority. He (Mr. C.) was not at all surprised that the Secretary of the Treasury should feel desirous of reviving a revisionary power over the press. He (the Secretary of the Treasury) was one of the members of the party who passed the sedition law! That law was passed under precisely the same pretext—the preservation of the freedom of the press. It would be recollected that it had been alleged against the Bank of the United States, that it was an instrument in corrupting the press—that it had taken into its pay presses whose duty and agreement it was to abuse the President, the official functionaries, and all who were opposed to the Bank. Now, it would be useful to refer to what had been done by men in former times, and to the motives assigned by them for their conduct. Let Senators look to the following clause in the sedition law, passed in 1798. It read as follows:

"If any persons shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttured, or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing, any false, scandalous, and malicious writing or writings against the Government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them or either of them into contempt or disrepute or to excite against them or either or any of them the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act; or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or Government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

Well, the same motives were alleged at the present time. Abuse of Government, bringing the President into contempt and disrepute, using contemptuous language of persons in high authority—these were the reasons under which the sedition law was passed. What now was the reason assigned? Why, the preservation of the purity of the press. It was even so then, for they would find, in the next clause of the sedition law, the following language;

"If any person shall be prosecuted under this act for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence, in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel."

Mark the pretext, Mr. President, said Mr. Clay. It is only for the sake of truth—it is only for the sake of justice—it is only to guard against abuses of the press, that the sedition act must be passed. The President tells you, now, that *his* motive is—to preserve the purity of the press. There was one circumstance, however, which marked the present measure with features more harsh—an aspect more tyrannical—than those of its ancient prototype. The sedition law provided, that an offender against its provisions was to have a trial, and to be afforded an opportunity of bringing forward evidence in his defence. But what was to be the case now? The President took the whole into his own hands. He had made himself not only judge and jury in the cause, but he had taken the execution into his own hands. He had deprived the Bank of an opportunity of showing that the alleged libel was no libel at all, but founded in truth.

But the *purity of the elective franchise* was a subject which the President had much at heart.—Here, again, he would ask, what part of the Constitution had given *him*, (the President,) jurisdiction in this matter? If it was, in truth, necessary that this thing should be done to preserve the press from the corrupting influence of the Bank, and to secure the purity of the elective franchise—was it necessary, also, that the President should take it into his own hand? No. His duty was, to recommend the passage of a law to remedy the evil.—Congress could then have examined the matter, and ascertained whether they had any power to act as the President had acted; whether that clause of the Constitution which forbids that the freedom of the press or religion should be touched, applied in the present case. The President had undertaken to act on his own responsibility. After referring to the conduct of the Bank, in refusing to dismiss one of its officers, "down east," Mr. C. continued, Supposing, however, that the Bank had chosen to go on, protecting itself by means of the press, against the vituperation and abuse which had been poured forth in streams against it—and supposing that the President had come to Congress, and had been supported in his allegations against the Bank: they could have taken Nich. Biddle by the heels—they could have hung him—they could have prohibited the Bank from publishing another speech of Mr. Smith, or Mr. McDuffie, or of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts near him, (Mr. Webster.) But the President had been induced to belive, by a power behind the throne, which was greater than the throne itself, that he ought to act as he had done. Contrary to the wish of the enemies of the Bank, who had hoped by this measure to overturn that institution, it still held on. It avowed, in the paper which he held in his hand, its determination to persevere in defending itself. Instead of the condition of bankruptcy, the ruined credit, and closed doors, which had been prophesied and hoped for—it seemed the Bank had too much specie in its vaults. Yes, it appeared now, as a charge, that the Bank—that greatest of all misers, with ten millions of specie in its vaults—would not let a single dollar out for the relief of the suffering community.

The President had nothing to do with the morals or religion of the people. They had to take care of themselves. They were responsible to their God; and he (Mr. C.) trusted that they might ever remain amenable to His justice and mercy alone. The President had nothing to do with the freedom of the press. It had been said, by one of the ablest and brightest luminaries which Providence had spared to them, in answer to a complaint of the French Government against some things which had issued from the American press, that the press was one of those things which admitted of no control, and that we must endure the evils it inflicted, for the sake of the benefits which it conferred.

Such were the powers upon which the President relied in support of his seizure of the public treasure of the United States. He, Mr. C., had examined them minutely, but they all utterly failed. We, continued the honorable gentleman, are irresistably brought to the conclusion, that this invasion of the public treasury has been effected by the removal of one Secretary of the Treasury, who would not violate his conscientious obligations, and by the appointment of another, who stood ready to subscribe his name to the order of the President; and the President has no color of authority, by the Constitution or the laws, for the act which he has done. Allow me, said Mr. C., to glance for a few moments at the tremendous consequences that may ensue from the exercise of this enormous power, if the President of the United States assume authority in caces where the law has assigned a specific duty to another officer, exclusively to interfere and command that officer, under the penalty of expulsion from office, to perform an act contrary to his own judgment, but conformable to the will of the President. The same principle will be assumed and acted upon in every case, and if any officer of any other department refuse to execute the despotic will of the President, he will do it at the peril of losing his situation. This would be the state of things in future, and was a logical deduction from the proceeding in question. How, then, stood the matter? By the Treasury act, to which he had before referred, or rather, he would first say, by the Constitutiou of the United States, no money could be drawn from the public treasury but in consequence of a previous provision by law. And then comes in the act regulating the drawing of money from the public treasury, under laws which had been previously passed by Congress; and what did that act provide? It provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should sign a warrant—that the Comptroller should countersign it—and that the Recorder or Register should record it—and that all this should be done before the Secretary was authorised to pay any of the public money.

Now, if the President of the United States threaten the highest officer in the Treasury with dismissal, for refusing to execute his command, or that he will find some other Secretary more obedient to his will, what is to prevent his going to the Comptroller and holding out the same language to him? and that he would expel him if he refused to countersign? What was to hinder him from going to the Register and holding out the same threat to him in case of his refusal to record the warrant? Where was the security? Where was the boundary to this tremendous exercise of power? Every barrier of the Treasury was broken down. The moment the President of the United States said, "I make this measure my own—I take upon myself the responsibility," that instant the public Treasury might as well have been removed to the Hermitage. The measure stands unprecedented in this or any other country. He begged pardon; there was a precedent for it, but it was necessary to go back beyond the Christian era to discover it. It would be recollected by all who were conversant with Roman History, that after Pompey had been compelled to retire from Pelusium, Cæsar, who was anxious to give him battle, returned to Rome, having reduced Italy in sixty days—the exact period, mark, between the issue of the President's order on the first of October, and the commencement of the session of Congress, without the addition of even the usual three days of grace. Cæsar having reduced Italy in sixty days without spilling a single drop of blood, arrived at Rome; and, there finding many Senators, he addressed them in a mild and gracious manner, not much unlike the President's address to Congress, and desired them to give him possession of the public treasury, with an offer of peace; but not one of them would accept the terms offered. Whether it was that they were afraid of Pompey, or thought Cæsar not in earnest, does not appear. Mitellus, the tribune, was opposed to his taking the money out of the public treasury against the existing laws. Cæsar replied, that arms and laws did not flourish together. If the Tribune was not pleased with what he was about, he had only to resign his office.

Having said this, he approached the doors of the treasury, and, as the keys were not produced, he sent for persons to break them open. Mitellus, again, like poor Mr. Duane, remonstrated, but Cæsar threatened to put him to death, and told him that it was not easier for him to say so than do it. Mitellus then retired, and Cæsar was supplied with every thing necessary for the war. Where now, he, Mr. C., would ask, was the public Treasury of the United States? Who could tell? It was certainly without a local habitation, if it had a name. Where was it? Why, floating about in Treasury drafts or checks to the amount of millions, placed in the hands of tottering Banks to enable them to pay their debts, instead of being appropriated to the service of the people. They are scattered to the winds by a Treasurer who is required by law to let no money out of the public Treasury but upon warrants, not signed by the Secretary only, but countersigned by the Comptroller, and recorded by the Register, and not otherwise. See what was the language of this said Treasurer.

He, Mr. C., would not trouble the Senate by reading the whole of the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Cashier of the Bank of the United States; but he would refer to a few particulars. In the course of that correspondence we learn that Treasury drafts to the amount of two millions of dollars have been issued, some in one Bank, some in another, and a portion in a third. Now the Treasurer admits that these drafts were not of the usual kind. Certainly not; for they were drawn by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be used only in the event of certain contingencies; upon failure of which, they were to be returned to the Treasury, and cancelled. Thus has the people's money been put into the hands of a Bank here, and a Bank there, with regard to the solvency of which, we, said Mr. C., know nothing, and over which we have no control, and placed there in the event of certain contingencies, to be used or not, as the holders of the drafts think proper. Where was the oath of the Treasurer of the United States when he ventured to sport with the people's money? Where was the Constitution of the United States, forbidding any money to be drawn from the public Treasury, except by a provision of Congress? Where was the act of Congress requiring that all warrants authorising the removal of any of the public money should be countersigned, subscribed, and registered—*and not otherwise?* Where was his bond, in the penalty of $150,000, in defiance of which he had taken upon himself to place the public money in the power of Cashiers of Banks over which Congress had no control, and to be used in the event of certain undefined contingencies? He, Mr. C., would not pretend to any great knowledge of the law, but this he would say—that, give him a court and an unpacked jury, and he would venture to prove that the Secretary had violated his bond and set the law at defiance.

Sir, said Mr. C., there is one thing for which I, as one of the people, have to express my obligations to the President of the United States; and that is for the boldness of his movements, and the frankness with which he avows them. He tells us, continued Mr. C., that the measure is his own. He tells us that the act was consummated on his own responsibility; and, Sir, there never was a more open and undisguised violation of the Constitution than the act here so openly avowed. Sir, I have been struggling, and with what sincerity, truth, and devotion to the liberties of my country, to arrest and prevent this state of things, the great searcher of all hearts only knows. With what success, the Constitution of my country can tell. But, sir, I will persevere until no longer capable of exertion; and, sir, if an unworthy sinner, like myself, dared ask so great a blessing from the all-bountiful giver of all good; I would pray that I might be permitted to live until I could see the sacred institutions of our country restored, the Goths driven from the Capitol; to see an Executive that would preserve the Treasury from pillage, preserve the liberties of my country, and the Constitution, and avert the dangers which so fearfully threaten it.

[*To be continued.*]

Movements in Virginia.

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1833.

THE DEPOSITES.

Mr. Barbour, from the Select Committee on the Deposites, reported sundry resolutions. Mr. B. stated that a report would have accompanied these resolutions, but for his indisposition. He asked that the resolutions be read—which being done,

Mr. Roane said that he had had the fortune to be one of the Committee, and the *misfortune* to be in a minority upon it. He had differed in all things from the majority, but had thrown no impediment in their way. As one of the minority, he desired promptly to submit his views on this grave, novel, and important subject, and he had put them in the form of resolutions, which he hoped would be printed and issued to the world in company with the resolutions of the Committee. Mr. R. wished his resolutions to be considered as a substitute.

Resolutions of the Select Committee on the Deposites.

The Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an agreement entered into on the 22d of October last, between the Bank of Virginia and its Office of Discount at Norfolk, and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and now report in part, thereon, the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, as the sense of this Committee, That the said agreement is injurious to the People of this Commonwealth, and ought to be rescinded: that its terms and conditions may be greatly prejudicial to the Bank of Virginia, by subjecting its dealings to an inspection more full and rigid than that which is reserved to this State by the charter of incorporation: that allurements to overtrade and make excessive issues of its paper, upon expectations which may be fatally illusory, may bring upon the country heavy calamities, and upon the solvency of the institution perils and jeopardy that may only be averted by submitting to any impositions, however severe, that the Secretary of the Treasury will dictate.

2. That the critical examination to which the Bank has agreed to submit *its books and transactions*, not to the Secretary alone, but to any agent or agents that he may appoint (tending necessarily to a disclosure of the affairs of the people, and fiscal means of the Commonwealth) is degrading to the State, and hurtful to its citizens and its several Banks: that the stipulation to give collateral security for its fidelity and ability to perform this new duty, at the will of the Secretary, gives a more absolute dominion to that federal officer, over the acts of the Bank, and by the power which he retains to discharge it at pleasure from the service of the Government, the stability of the institution, the rights of the Stockholders, and the interests of the State, are subjected to the caprice of an individual holding office under another Government, and who is in no wise responsible to the power of this Commonwealth.

3. That while this Committee disclaims the expression or intimation of any opinion in reference to the constitutionality of the existing Bank of the United States, it nevertheless conceives that the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to establish and supply a national currency through the agency of the State Banks, or otherwise, is not sanctioned by the Federal Constitution, and if such attempt be persevered in, much of harm may follow to the good people of this Commonwealth as well as to its other banking establishments already in existence; by giving to the favored Bank an undue ascendancy over the circulating medium of the country, visiting it with the evils of a vicious and spurious currency, in which the speculator, the broker, and the politician, may prosper, at the expense and hazard of the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic, and the merchant.

4. That the recent removal of the Federal Deposites from the Bank of the United States and its branches, at the instance, and upon the responsibility of the President of the United States, ought to be, and is, regarded as an alarming usurpation of power, and a breach of the public faith, most seriously felt in the distress which its sudden and unexpected operation inflicts upon the community, and which, if submitted to, converts our free system, founded and secured to us by a Government of LAW, into one guided, controled, and acting, by WILL.

5. And regarding the assent of Virginia to the said agreement as giving countenance to this act of unwarrantable power in the Federal Executive, the Commonwealth owes it to itself and to the Constitution to employ, promptly, all proper means to revoke and annul the same, to the end that this portion of the public treasure may hereafter be lodged in the places where by law it ought to be deposited, and that it may be again subject to the constitutional control of Congress.

6. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be instructed to use all the influence of his situation to procure a rescision of the contract between the Bank of Virginia and its office at Norfolk, and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

MR. ROANE'S SUBSTITUTE.

1. *Resolved*, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the recent removal, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the federal deposites from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks, was premature, injudicious, impolitic, and not called for by the exigencies of the country; and is, furthermore, deeply to be deplored, because, inasmuch as they were admitted to be safe in said Bank, their removal at that time, under all the attendant circumstances, if it does not compel the institution to cause premature distress throughout the country, at least affords a plausible pretext for hastening and increasing that derangement of the circulating medium; which must inevitably, to a certain extent, precede and attend a dissolution of its charter, and therefore increases its claims of perpetuating its existence.

2. *Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States is not vested by the Constitution thereof with the power to incorporate a National Bank, and that our Senators are hereby instructed, and our Representatives earnestly requested, to oppose all attempts which may be made to recharter the present Bank, and to aid in passing all needful and *proper* laws to compel or enable the directors thereof to bring its concerns to a final close, in the manner least injurious to the currency of the country, and the happiness of the people.

3. *Resolved*, That as the federal deposites were thus removed, it became a matter of deep solicitude throughout the Union, that they should be transferred to places of entire safety; and this Assembly feel gratified to learn that such portion of them as are destined to be disbursed in Virginia, for the immediate benefit of her own citizens, should have been confided to a Bank, which, having for many years been the faithful depository and disburser of the funds of this Commonwealth, and thereby secured and enjoyed the full and uninterrupted confidence of its citizens, and of this Assembly, has given the best possible evidence that the funds thus confided to its care, will be used to the advantage of its own stockholders, and at all times faithfully paid over to those entitled to receive them. And that this General Assembly, judging from the past prudence and fidelity of the said Bank, can see no reason whatever to believe that it would for a moment continue the depository of the said funds, if it was required, to do so, to submit to any thing repugnant to the interests of its stockholders, derogatory to the dignity of the State, or in violation of the charter of its own existence.

Mr. Barbour said he had desired, and the Committee had earnestly desired, to avoid blending the consideration of the two questions of the Deposites and the Constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. In that wish he had thought that in this perhaps he was mistaken—the gentleman from Hanover (Mr. Roane) had concurred. He believed it the anxious wish of a majority of the Committee to forbear the discussion of a subject which was not embraced in the Governor's Message, the basis of the inquiries of the Committee, which was not included in the circle of their duties, and which therefore had no proper place in the discussion. Mr. B. observed, that the resolutions embraced questions near and dear to all, in their consequences, and upon which it became the freemen of Virginia to speak in a voice which would compel itself to be heard, or combent to see every thing they held sacred—their liberty and rights—put in jeopardy by lawless usurpation. He had no desire to conceal his opinions on any subject allied to the resolutions of the Committee; and, when a fit occasion offered, he promised the gentleman from Hanover to come out. Nay, more—he thanked that gentleman for an opportunity of making known his opinions on the subject of the existence of the U. States Bank—or, he should have been willing to thank him, but for the necessity of speedily acting upon this matter. If that valuable institution *was* to be struck down, he would conjure the House, in the language of a celebrated Grecian, to "strike, but hear."

Mr. Colston wished to know in what character the gentleman from Hanover presented his resolutions—as a member of the House *only*, or as a Member of the Select Committee?

Mr. Roane replied, as a member of the House—as a substitute for the resolutions of the Committee.

[The Citizens of the Town of Petersburg held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, the 4th inst., to which gentlemen of all political parties were invited, to take into consideration the assumption of power by the President of the United States, in removing the Deposites of the Public Money from the United States Bank, appointed as their depository by Congress, to State Banks selected by himself.

The following Resolutions, being prefaced by a short and pertinent address to the assembled multitude, were offered by William Robertson, Esq., and seconded by James Macfarland, Esq. They were read and adopted successively, "with not more than four or five dissentient voices to either of them," the Petersburg Intelligencer assures us.]

1. *Resolved*—as the opinion of this meeting—That the removal of the late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States from office, by the President, for independently withholding his assent to a removal of the money of the Government from the Bank of the United States, sustained as he was by the opinion of Congress of its perfect security, was an act of high-handed oppression, which deserves the reprobation of every independent citizen of this country.

2. *Resolved*, That the removal of the Government Deposites from the Bank of the U. States, is a measure against the public interests—in defiance of the high authority of a vote of the House of Representatives, declaring them to be safe—in violation of the national faith pledged by the charter of the Bank—tending to the most alarming assumption of power in the Executive, and a denial of it to the Representatives of the People—and tending, by its example and its influence, to consequences the most disastrous.

3. *Resolved*, That the act of the President, in seizing upon the Treasury of the United States—thereby illegally and unconstitutionally placing in his own hands the whole power of the Government—is an act of the grossest usurpation of the rights of the People, for which he deserves universal denunciation.

4. *Resolved*, That the vindictive personal feeling which the President of the United States has manifested in the pursuit of this mischievous purpose, the spirit of domination which he has displayed, and the arbitrary measures to which he has resorted, are unworthy of a great man, unbecoming the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and derogatory to the free principles of our Government.

5. *Resolved*, That while this great institution, in which seven millions of dollars of the funds of the People have been invested, has a legal existence, and is fulfilling the general purposes of its establishment, connected as it is with the affairs of Government and the business of the community, and affecting in its operations the various interests of industry and the numerous dependencies of commerce, it is the sacred duty of all who have been clothed with public trusts, to frown indignantly on all attempts to sacrifice its interests or impair its usefulness, for the propitiation of party or obtention of power.

6. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the prosperity of the country was never greater, the confidence more unlimited between all classes of men, than at the time the order was given by President Jackson to remove the Government money from the United States Bank; that since this order the most unexampled embarrassment has been felt, much more is likely to result, and this confidence almost entirely destroyed.

7. *Resolved*, That as long as we bear the name of freemen, and live in a country reputed to be free, we will, upon all occasions, as freemen, openly protest against every encroachment upon our rights and privileges, no matter from what quarter it may come.

8. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States is no more than an agent, simply to take care of and superintend such interests as are specifically confided to him by the Constitution and Laws of the Government, and that when, in the opinion of the people, or any portion of them, he commits a violation of either, they have an independent and unqualified right to protest against and denounce such violation, in that way which to them seems most likely to furnish a remedy.

9. *Resolved*, That, in expressing the opinion embodied in the foregoing resolutions, we have no other motive or object in view than that of showing we are at all times ready and willing to sustain the Constitution and Laws of the country in which we live, no matter by whom attempted to be violated or subverted.

10. *Resolved*, That we consider a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, in these alarming times of Executive encroachment, as all important, so that we may the better be enabled to adhere more closely to them, without regard to men.

11. *Resolved, therefore*, That our Representatives in Congress and the Senators from this State be respectfully requested to endeavor to procure a restoration of the Government funds to the Bank of the United States, as an act of policy and justice, required by the general interests and demanded by the national honor.

12. *Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Representative in Congress from this district, to our Senator and Delegate in the General Assembly of Virginia, and to each of our Senators in Congress.

From the Richmond Whig of January 7.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia—Rescision of the Contract.

Yesterday, the Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia met, pursuant to public notice. Mr. James Caskie moved to instruct the future Directory to rescind the contract entered into between the Bank of Virginia, and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Chapman Johnson moved to substitute Mr. Caskie's resolution, by resolutions on the part of the Stockholders, declaring the contract inadmissible, and rescinding the same. Mr. Johnson's resolutions specified the 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th articles of the contract as inadmissible, and so much of the third, as requires the books and accounts of the Bank to be submitted to the inspection of the Treasury Agents, and weekly returns of its condition to the Treasury Department. The President (Dr. Brockenbrough) first moved a postponement of the consideration of the subject,—but the motion was negatived. He then moved to strike out so much of Mr. Johnson's resolution as disapproves of weekly returns of the condition of the Bank to the Treasury Department. This too was negatived. Mr. Johnson's resolutions were then *adopted*, and the contract *rescinded*, by a large majority (as we hear) of the votes.

Upon this result, we congratulate the Public. The question before the Legislature is thus *simplified*, and the manifestations of public opinion, *not to be mistaken*. That condemns the action of the Federal Government on the Deposites, in all its bearings.

State Legislation.

Tuesday, January 7, 1834.

IN THE SENATE.

The House of Commons having concurred in the amendments to the following engrossed bills, they were ordered to be enrolled: The bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in Newbern, and the Albemarle Bank in Edenton; and the bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear.

The following engrossed bill was read three times and ordered to be enrolled: The bill regulating the times of holding one of the terms of the County Court of Macon.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people relative to amending the Constitution of the State. The question pending being on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was put, and decided in the negative—ayes 30, noes 32.

Ayes—Mess. Arrington, Collins, Cooper, Edwards, Faison, Flowers, Foy, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Lindsay, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner of Chowan, Skinner of Pasquotank, Smaw, Stope, Vann, Walton, Wilder.

Noes—Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Caldwell, Clayton, Dobson, Elliott, Gavin, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Hussey, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutts, M'Cormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sitton, Spaight, Stedman, Vanhook.

Mr. Meares moved to amend the bill by striking out all that part of it embracing the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and inserting in lieu thereof a substitute. The bill was then laid on the table, and the substitute ordered to be printed.

IN THE COMMONS,

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to inquire into the present mode of contracting for fuel and stationary for the use of the two Houses; and whether the same cannot be changed for the better.

Mr. Long submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Attorney General of this State, Romulus M. Saunders, did not violate the 35th section of the Constitution in accepting an appointment under the General Government, and did not thereby vacate his said office; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The said committee consists of Messrs. Long, Haughton, Graham, Barringer and Shepard.

The Senate having concurred in the amendments to the bill to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill for revising and digesting the public Statute Laws of this State, was read the third time; when Mr. Stockard moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which motion was negatived by a vote of 83 to 19. The bill then passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The following engrossed bills and resolution passed their third reading and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill appointing Commissioners in Haywood county to superintend the road from the Buncombe line to the Macon line: The resolution relating to the State claims upon the General Government.

Wednesday, January 8, 1834.

IN THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the Senate, proceeded to take up and consider the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina relative to amending the Constitution; the question pending being on the adoption of the substitute offered on yesterday by Mr. Meares.

The proposed subtitute having been read, several amendments were proposed and received.

Mr. Meares moved that the bill, together with the amendments, lie on the table; which was not agreed to: Ayes 31—Noes 32.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were

Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Caldwell, Clayton, Dobson, Elliott, Gavin, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sitton, Stedman, Spaight, Vanhook.

Those who voted in the negative, were

Messrs. Arrington, Burns, Collins, Cooper, Edwards, Faison, Flowers, Foy, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Hussey, Lindsay, McCormick, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner of Perquimons, Skinner of Chowan, Skinner of Pasquotank, Smaw, Stone, Vann, Walton, and Wilder.

Mr. Edwards then moved that the bill, together with the amendments, be postponed until the first day of November next, which was agreed to—Ayes 36—Noes 26.

IN THE COMMONS,

The following bills were read, and, on motion, postponed indefinitely, viz: The bill to ascertain the amount of exports raised in the State for one year, and for other purposes—the bill to regulate the peddling and retailing of spirituous liquors—the bill to prevent free persons of color selling spirituous liquors, in a quantity less than five gallons—and the bill appropriating a sum not exceeding $1,500 for defraying the travelling expenses of an Engineer, in making certain surveys, in case the services of an United States' Engineer be granted by the President.

Mr. Wesley Jones submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, tendering the use of this House to the Methodist Conference, to be holden in this City in February next.

The Resolution instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to remove certain obstructions in Cape Fear River, was rejected.

Thursday, January 9, 1834.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Hinton, from the Select Committee to which was referred a Resolution touching the expediency of arranging the Congressional Districts so as to make them more nearly equal, reported that it is impracticable, at so late a period of the session, to act definitely upon the subject. The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Dobson, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor, relative to the Militia and the public defence, together with the Resolutions of the Legislatures of the States of New-York and Illinois, upon the subject, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following Resolution:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to adopt the necessary measures to render the system of the Militia discipline of the United States less burthensome in its character, and more efficient in its organization.

IN THE COMMONS,

On motion of Mr. Irvine, the bill to submit certain specific amendments of the Constitution, to the people, was taken up and discussed; and on Mr. Outlaw's motion, indefinitely postponed. Yeas 60—Nays 56.

A large number of bills were finally acted upon, the titles of which will appear in our next.

Friday, January 10, 1834.

IN THE SENATE.

The bills for the establishment of a Bank at Lincolnton, and at Washington, were a second time read, and on motion, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Beard submitted sundry Resolutions on the subject of a Reform of the Constitution; which were read, and on motion of Mr. J. B. Skinner, referred to a Select Committee, consisting of two Members from each Judicial District, selected by the Senators from each District. Leave was granted to said Committee to hold its meeting during the sitting of the Senate. After remaining out several hours, Mr. Beard, Chairman of the Committee, reported a Bill, which incorporates the spirit and much of the language of the Resolutions submitted by him.

[After the Preamble, the following are the specified amendments proposed, by the bill, to be referred to the People:

1. That the Legislature shall meet only once every two years. The Senate to be elected for a longer term than the Commons.
2. To change the manner of appointing Justices of the Peace and Field Officers of Militia.
3. To fix the basis of Representation in the Legislature upon population and taxation.
4. To provide for the election of Governor in a manner different from the present one.
5. To abolish Borough representation wholly or in part.
6. To amend the 32nd section of the present Constitution.
7. To provide that future General Assemblies shall not abolish Slavery; and that capitation taxes shall be equal on all classes of persons.
8. To provide for future amendments to the Constitution, by pointing out the manner in which they shall be made.
9. To reduce the number of Members in the Legislature, and to make some change in the requisite qualifications of members and voters.

Then comes the Act designating the manner in which they shall be brought before the People, to be acted on by them, for which we have no room.]

The bill having been read, unsuccessful efforts were made to strike out those clauses which provide for taking the sense of the people upon the propriety of amending the 32nd section of the present Constitution, and of restraining future General Assemblies from abolishing Slavery. On the passage of the bill at its final reading (the test vote) the Ayes and Noes were as follows:

For the Bill—Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Burns, Caldwell, Clayton, Collins, Dobson, Elliott, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Mears, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Murchison, Philips, Shuford, Sitton, Skinner of Chowan, Spaight, Stedman—31.

Against the Bill—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Edwards, Flowers, Foy, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Hussey, Lindsay, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmonds, Skinner of Perquimons, Skinner of Pasquotank, Smaw, Stone, Vanhook, Vann, Walton, Wilder—30.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Guthrie moved that the House do now proceed to consider the Resolutions heretofore submitted by him in relation to the United States Bank. Mr. King moved also to take up the Resolutions approving General Jackson's Administration; and Mr. Jordan moved to take up the Resolutions demanding a repeal of the "Force Bill." All these motions were decided in the negative, only four or five voting, in each case, for their consideration.

A number of bills were ordered to be enrolled.

Saturday, January 11, 1834.

IN THE SENATE,

The engrossed Resolution authorising a subscription to MacRae's Map, and the bill concerning the liabilities of Sheriffs for caims put into the hands of themselves or their Deputies for collection, were indefinitely postponed.

A number of bills were ordered to be enrolled.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Graham, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Resolution submitted by Mr. Long, in relation to the vacating of the Office of Attorney-General, made a Report, in which the opinion is expressed, that the provision of the Constitution, referred to in the Resolution submitted to them, has not been infringed by the acceptance, by the Attorney-General, of the appointment which he holds under the authority of the President of the United States.

On the question of concurring with this Report, a debate arose, in which Mr. Long opposed the views of the Committee, and Mr. Graham sustained them. The Report was finally concurred in. Ayes 65—Noes 58.

Mr. Long then offered a Resolution declaring that the appointment of Commissioners to settle the French claims under the Convention between France and the United States, is incompatible with the office of Attorney-General of this State, and violates the spirit of the Constitution, and that the Attorney-General ought to resign his State office.

On Mr. Roberts' motion, this Resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 68 to 53.

The bill from the Senate, providing for ascertaining the wishes of the people on the subject of a Convention, was indefinitely postponed. Ayes 65—Noes 59.

☞ On Monday the 13th, at 10 o'clock, both Houses met and adjourned *sine die*.

National Legislation.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday, December 30, 1833.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution of the 19th, calling for copies of certain correspondence between Mr. Crawford and others, on subject of the Bank, &c.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the amount of public money deposited in the various Banks, and other matters, embraced in the other call made by the Senate on the motion of Mr. Clay.

The reading of these communications occupied about three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Clay. I rise to make an observation. Sir, this response is a most extraordinary and unprecedented document. We have called for information, and the Secretary gives us argument. Let him have the benefit of it. I undertake to prove Sir, that the financial officer of the Government has grossly perverted and misstated Mr. Crawford.—He has entirely mis-interpreted him. He has suppressed documents. A most important passage has been withheld. At another time, I undertake to prove my premises. Sir, we have called for certain things which we have not got, and obtained others not called for. We have asked for bread, and the Secretary has given us a stone. We have asked for the name of the agent, and his compensation, but it has been withheld. We asked for the law in virtue of which the agent was appointed, and he recognises not our authority. Sir, I have seen all the letters of Mr. Crawford, with the exception of the circular, and I undertake to prove, at another period, that that gentleman has been misquoted and misinterpreted.

On motion of Mr. Clay the report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkins presented a resolution, that such of the members of the Senate as had not been supplied, should be furnished each with one copy of the debates on the adoption of the Constitution.

Public Deposites.—The Senate proceeded to consider the special order of the day, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the removal of the deposites.

Mr. Clay resumed his Speech in support of his resolutions, and continued it until the usual hour of adjournment; when, not having got through with what he had to say, he gave way for a motion for adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of petitions and papers were presented and referred to various Committees.

Mr. Binney presented a memorial from the Presidents of ten of the local Banks of Philadelphia, which concludes with the request "that the deposites of the public revenue now in the State Banks should remain with those institutions until withdrawn in the course of the public service, or as the wisdom of Congress may please to direct; but that hereafter the accruing revenue of the United States should be collected and deposited in the Bank of the United States." The memorial was read, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Removal of the Deposites.—The House proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Polk, to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposites, together with the instructions to the Committee, moved by Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Polk rose, and commenced a speech in reply to Mr. McDuffie.

Tuesday, December 31, 1833.

SENATE.

Mr. McKean presented the memorial of the Presidents of the Philadelphia State Banks, praying that the public deposites be restored to the United States Bank; the memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Forsyth presented the credentials of the Hon. John P. King, Senator elect from Georgia.

Mr. King was qualified and took his seat.

The resolution of Mr. Wilkins, presented yesterday, was adopted.

Mr. Ewing offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General lay before the Senate a statement of the amount of money, if any, which has been borrowed within the current year, for the use of the Department, and that he designate the persons or corporations of whom such loan, if any, may have been made, and the date, amount, and terms of each loan.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State lay before the Senate a copy of the commission under which W. J. Duane lately acted as Secretary of the Treasury, and a copy of the commission under which R. B. Taney now acts as Secretary.

Mr. Clay's resolutions relative to the removal of the public deposites, then came up as a special order; when

Mr. Clay finished his remarks on the subject.

Mr. Benton, after a few remark, which were inaudible in the gallery, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial in behalf of Noah Fletcher, lately a Clerk in the House, who had been dismissed on Friday last from his situation.

After some remarks from Mr. Davis, and the reading of the memorial,

Mr. Davis asked the unanimous consent to offer the following resolution; which, after some remarks by the Speaker, Messrs. Davis, Clay of Alabama, and Patton, was ordered to lie on the table for one day:

Resolved, That Noah Fletcher was removed from his office as Assistant Clerk in this House, without any sufficient cause, and ought to be immediately reinstated.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for a marine hospital to be erected at or near Wilmington, North Carolina. Read twice and committed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations in part for 1834, was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned until Thursday next.

Thursday, January 2, 1834.

SENATE.

The bill from the House, making appropriations, in part, for the service of the year 1834, was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Public Deposites.—The Chair then announced the special order of the day, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites.

The Vice President then took the occasion to remark, that all expressions of opinion, on the part of the spectators, concerning the matters in debate, were improper, and would, on no account, be tolerated. He adverted to what had taken place in the galleries during the last two or three days, by which the decorum due to the Senate had been violated, stated that the officers were instructed to do their duty, and that, in case of any repetition of the impropriety, effectual means would be resorted to for the purpose of suppressing it, by instantly clearing the galleries.

Mr. Benton then rose and spoke in favor of the course which had been pursued by the President in removing the deposites, but before he had concluded his remarks, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of the last day's sitting having been read,

A question of order was made by Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, with regard to the consideration of the memorial of Noah Fletcher. The Chair pronounced the consideration of Mr. Polk's motion, in respect to the reference of Mr. Taney's letter, with M'Duffie's instructions, to be in order, as the unfinished business before the House, and to take precedence of the consideration of the memorial, which would come up as the unfinished business on Monday next.

The Deposite Question.—Mr. Polk then resumed the floor, and continued the speech he commenced on Monday last.

When Mr. P. concluded, on motion of Mr. Binney the House adjourned.

Friday, January 3, 1834.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call from the Senate on the subject of notes dishonoured by the United States Bank; which, with the documents, was ordered to be printed.

Removal of Deposites.—The Vice President then announced the special order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the deposites.

Mr. Benton then resumed his remarks, and continued until 3 o'clock, when, without coming to a conclusion, he gave the floor to Mr. Grundy.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate then adjourned.

The House of Representatives was engaged all day in the discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. Selden of New York, relative to the redemption of the five per cent. stocks of the United States; which was ultimately postponed.

Monday, January 6, 1834.

SENATE.

Alexander Porter, Senator elect from Louisiana, appeared to-day and took his seat.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834, with sundry amendments.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments. The amendments were then agreed to, as in Committee of the Whole, and were reported, and concurred in, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, inclosing the commissions of Mr. Duane and Mr. Taney, required by a call of the Senate; which were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial from Philadelphia, praying that the deposites may hereafter be made in the United States Bank; also another memorial from a Bank, to the same effect; which were ordered to be printed.

The Vice President presented a memorial on the subject of the deposites; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Removal of the Deposites.—The Vice President, having announced the special order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the Deposites—

Mr. Benton resumed his remarks in support of the measure, and in reply to Mr. Clay, and continued his remarks until 3 o'clock, when, without coming to a conclusion, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After reading the journal, the Speaker stated to the House that the memorial of Noah Fletcher, presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Davis,] was the unfinished business, and should now be taken up, unless the gentleman from Massachusetts should waive for the present its consideration until the States are called for Petitions.

Mr. Davis replied, that as gentlemen were probably impatient to present the memorials they had received from their constituents, he would so far give way as not to call up the consideration of the petition until the States should have been called.

A great number of petitions and memorials were presented this day.

Mr. Selden presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, setting forth the deranged state of the currency, and calling upon Congress to apply the necessary remedy.

Mr. Binney presented a similar memorial from the Directors of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

The Memorial was read, order to be printed, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Alabama and the Executive of the United States.—Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, asked leave of the House to offer a resolution. To this leave, unanimous consent being necessary, and it being objected to,

Mr. Lewis moved to suspend the rule which requires the unanimous consent of the House, stating that the object of the resolution was to prevent collision and conflict between the Government of the United States and the State of Alabama on the subject of certain Indian treaties.

The rule was thereupon suspended—yeas 115.

Mr. Lewis then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the provision of the treaty of March, 1832, with the Creek tribe of Indians in the State of Alabama, be inconsistent with the sovereign right of jurisdiction of said State within its limits; and whether the execution of said treaty has so far conflicted, or is likely to conflict, with the operations of the laws of said State over the country ceded by such treaty; and if so, to inquire whether some act of legislation, consistent with the right of said Indians, may not be necessary to prevent such conflict; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Having presented his resolution, Mr. Lewis went at large into an exposition of the reasons by which he conceived it to be supported, a report of which is rendered impraticable at this moment, by the regulation of the mails, and the necessity of closing our paper in time to meet them.

After stating the nature of the dispute between the State and the Government, he said that when he left home all was quiet, and universal congratulations were exchanged on the prospect that the orders of the President, to proceed to a forcible removal of the settlers on Indian lands, would be deferred; but since his arrival he had received letters stating that a large military force had been concentrated at Fort Mitchell, and orders were out for them to act on the 15th of January inst. Under these circumstances, he had written to the Secretary of War, inquiring into the truth, and had been told, in answer, that the time could not be extended, and the order had not been revoked. Under these circumstances, he could no longer abstain from invoking the interposition of Congress to devise some measure which should prevent the necessity of a resort to force, and obviate the otherwise impending collision of the two Governments.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. was very severe on the Executive, whom he charged with inconsistency in his conduct towards Georgia and Alabama, in cases precisely similar to each other; and of remissness in his duty, in not having appriseed Congress, in his message, of the difficulty.

Mr. Stewart, not conceiving that there was any present necessity of going into the discussion of the subject, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr. Lewis, who urged the necessity of speedy action by the House.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, then took the floor in support of the resolution, in a speech, the report of which must also be deferred for the present. [In the course of his remarks, Mr. J. stated as a fact, within almost his personal knowledge, that Owens was killed as an intruder on Indian lands; the land he occupied was not desired by the Indians, but by another white settler, who obtained possession of it within forty-eight hours after Owens' death.]

Mr. McKinley obtained the floor, and, after expressing his surprise that Congress should on the 6th of January be called to provide for an emergency which was to happen in Alabama on the fifteenth, moved an adjournment.

But the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. McKinley then moved to lay the resolution on the table until to-morrow.

On this motion Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. Grennell called for a second reading of the resolution, and it was read at the Clerk's table.

Mr. McKinley now withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Foster inquired whether, if this motion prevailed, this resolution would have precedence of the Bank question.

The Chair replied in the negative, unless the House should order otherwise. The Bank question was the unfinished business in its class.

Mr. Mardis demanded the yeas and nays on postponement. They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows—yeas 110, nays 107.

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CONSISTING of EVERY ARTICLE generally kept in a Country Retail Store; all of which he is disposed to sell LOW for CASH, or to punctual customers on SHORT CREDITS.

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DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834. tf

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FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1834.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Raleigh Mail due on Wednesday did not arrive here until 24 hours after—in consequence of which we had to postpone matter that was in type, in order to secure a place for the proceedings. In our next we shall insert a list of the Acts passed, and give such reflections of our own as have been suggested by the session.

MOVEMENT OF VIRGINIA, ON THE DEPOSITES.

We have devoted a considerable space in our columns this week to the proceedings had in our sister State, on the subject of the extraordinary and unwarranted assumption of power, by General Jackson, over the public money. We do this with the less hesitation, believing, as we do, that unless the people rise in their majesty, and put a stop to such encroachments upon the constitutional rights of other departments of our Government, the Executive will have so fortified himself, that even our most common personal privileges (enjoyed by the vassals of the greatest autocrat in the world) will be swept from us, and we be left to the mercy of any despot whom chance or corruption may place over us. We have been confirmed in the opinion that this result is aimed at by General Jackson, by an article in Mr. Raguet's Examiner, in which this view is taken of the matter. The reader will bear in mind that the order for a seizure on the public money was made only a short time (two months) before the meeting of Congress, the only lawful agent for its management, and that it was generally understood that an attempt would be made to wrest from the hand of power the sword put into it by the "Bloody Bill," by the repeal of that act at this session of Congress. Now, General Jackson, apprehending the success of this attempt, determined, if he lost the sword, to secure the purse—seeing that one was as powerful as the other, when applied under the auspices of his Kitchen Cabinet. We will try to give the reasoning which has brought us to this conclusion. If the deposites had remained in the Bank of the United States, and General Jackson had been content to lay before Congress his suspicions of their safety, and his desire to place them under his more immediate control, a law to that effect would have required the sanction of a majority of both Houses of Congress—and General Jackson looked upon this as impossible. On the other hand, he knew that, the money once safe in his possession, it would require a majority of two-thirds in each House to take it from him—and this he likewise looked upon as impossible, so successful have been the means used to corrupt some of the Representatives of the People. This view is put in a still stronger light by the fact that the collar-presses openly say that if Congress should pass a joint resolution commanding the public money to be re-deposited in the Bank of the United States, the President *will put his veto upon it!* If its comes to this, the question of whether we govern ourselves, or are ruled by a DICTATOR—of whether we are freemen or slaves—will be settled!

It will be seen that the question of the constitutionality of the Bank Charter is not considered, but that the freemen of the Old Dominion direct all their efforts in defence of the Constitution and plighted faith of their country, and the right of their Representatives, alone, to manage their money. This is as it should be. We deprecate the effects, on the prosperity of the country, of this proceeding of Gen. Jackson; but we deprecate, still more earnestly, the effect it has to sap the foundation of our Constitution, and to undermine the Liberty of the Citizen. We think the Bank Charter, as it now stands, is an unconstitutional encroachment upon the Rights of the States; and, with such modifications as would obviate this, we would like to see the charter renewed; but our opposition to unlawful acts, we hope, will never lead us to compromise those great political principles upon an observance of which, alone, rests the durability of our noble and beautiful institutions.

☞ A Public Meeting has been held in Philadelphia, on the same subject; at which were passed just such resolutions as might be expected from an assemblage, the majority and the leaders of whom merely looked upon the matter in a pecuniary point of view, and to be deprecated only as it affected *their pockets*. We give an extract of a letter from a friend in Philadelphia, being all the notice of the meeting, necessary to be laid before our readers:

"I have no news to tell you: nothing is thought or talked of but the scarcity of money, which most people ascribe to Jackson's interference with the United States Bank. With all your constitutional hostility to the Bank, I think you cannot approve so unwarrantable an assumption of power. What the result of the present pressure in the money-market will be, I am unable to foresee; but, if it continues much longer, the consequences must be distressing to all classes of the community. We have as yet had but two failures of consequence: ——, and ——, the latter caused by the depreciation of stocks of various kinds, of which they were very large holders.

"A very large meeting was held this afternoon [December 31] at the State-House, to devise some mode of relief; but it all ended in smoke. Resolutions were passed to address the *President*, the Governor of Pennsylvania, &c., which no doubt will do as much good as if they were to address the Pope. This addressing-business reminds one of the paper-warfare described by Mustapha, in Salmagundi: Whatever may be the emergency, the first thing to be done is to issue a proclamation, or an address, or a memorial, and then the matter is quietly left to work out its own remedy."

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, both Houses of the Virginia Virginia Legislature proceeded to the election of a Chief Magistrate for that Commonwealth for the ensuing year. Littleton Waller Tazewell of Norfolk, Edward Watts of Botetourt County, and Peter V. Daniel of Richmond, were put in nomination.

FIRST BALLOT:

In the House.....	For Tazewell,	55 vts.
	For Watts,	39
	For Daniel,	27
In the Senate....	For Tazewell,	12
	For Daniel,	13
	For Watts,	7
Joint Vote...	For Tazewell,	67
	For Watts,	46
	For Daniel,	40

There being no choice, Mr. Daniel, being the candidate having the smallest number of votes, was dropped, according to rule in such cases.

SECOND BALLOT:

In the House.....	For Tazewell,	65 vts.
	For Watts,	41
	For McDowell,	22
In the Senate....	For Tazewell,	20
	For Watts,	12
Joint Vote....	For Tazewell,	85
	For Watts,	53
	For McDowell,	22
Mr. Tazewell's Majority,		32

So Littleton Waller Tazewell, having a majority of the whole, was declared duly elected Governor.

☞ A letter from Richmond says that the candidates above named were nominated and supported as follow:

Mr. Tazewell, by the Nullifiers;

Mr. Watts, by the friends of Mr. Clay;

Mr. Daniel, by the Van Buren party.

On this result, we congratulate the Old Dominion that she will have at her head a man every way qualified to preside over a free and uncorrupted People, and to take the office so ably and patriotically filled by the late Chief Magistrate. And we also congratulate the friends of Constitutional Liberty, every where, upon this result, as indicative that Virginia has not forgotten her first love, as some had feared, but that she is still worthy of her sages, heroes, and patriots, of by-gone times.

By the Constitution of Virginia, the same person is not eligible to the office of Governor for more than three years in succession; and, Gov. Floyd having served the full term, retires from the office with the love and admiration of every *true* Southron, for the fearless and independent manner in which he has met the duties devolving upon the Chief Magistrate of a Free, Sovereign, and Independent State.

CONGRESS.—THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTIES.

The reader will see, on reference to our Congressional journal, that on Monday, the 6th instant, the subject of the Alabama Difficulties was brought up in the House of Representatives. The Hon. Mr. Lewis, from that State, introduced a resolution, (which appears in its proper place,) upon which an animated debate arose, and the consideration of which was finally postponed until the next day. We regret that we cannot give this debate in full.

A silence has been observed on this subject, by the General Government, while its troops have been pouring into the State, which is highly reprehensible. It cannot be necessary, in a Government such as ours, that military movements, in a time of profound peace, should be conducted with such profound and mysterious secrecy. We say "in a Government *such as ours*," but we ought rather to say such as it once was—for we fear, and our apprehensions are confirmed by the transpirings of almost every day, that we are no longer governed by those who are responsible to us for their actions, but by an Arbitrary Dictator, whose word is law, and from whose decision there is no appeal. We can see, in this military display, this "flourish of drums and trumpets," we think, the death-agonies of the man from whose grasp will be wrested the sword placed in it by the Bloody Bill—unless, indeed, "*our lord the King*" should "take the responsibility," and exercise his Royal prerogative of "Veto" upon the Act repealing that monstrous and unprecedented enactment!

In Alabama, great excitement prevails upon the subject of these military signs, and some fear is entertained that Federal influence has operated too strongly on the Councils of the State. The Governor, we believe, acted a proper and honorable part in the first agitation of this matter; but of late he seems to have pursued a temporising and undecided course, altogether at variance with the duty of the Chief Magistrate of a Sovereign State. This is attributed to the want of support from the Legislative Department of the State; and if this be so, all we have to say to our sister, is, that she will soon be worthy of the chains now forging for her by the great Autocrat at Washington, if she does not cast off the servants who would betray their mistress into the hands of her enemy.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Tuscaloosa "State Rights Expositor," of 28th December.—They explain themselves, and we recommend them to public attention:

"In the Senate, last week, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Abercrombie, requesting the Governor to furnish that body with copies of his correspondence with Francis S. Key, Esq., and such other documents relating to the adjustmeut of the Creek controversy, as he had in his possession. On the 20th inst. the Governor transmitted the message and letters. Among the latter is one from the Secretary of War to Jeremiah Austil, in which, after alluding to the fact "that a person (Owens) had been killed," we find these remarkable words, "the Department has no grounds to censure your proceedings."

"Our limits will not permit us to comment, as we should like to do, on the letter of Mr. Key, and the circumstances which led to the adjustment of the Creek controversy. It is evident, however, that the President was anxious to avoid a direct collision with the State, and that Mr. Key might have been driven to the necessity of yielding every point, had not a portion of the Legislature, from the commencement of the session, manifested a determination to embarrass the Governor, and, if possible, to condemn his course. We are not disposed to censure the Federal party. We believe they acted as, they thought, correctly; but we are convinced that, had they given the Governor the support to which he was entitled, he would have acted with more firmness, and the order to remove the trial of the soldiers into the District Court would have been abandoned. Who can doubt this? Had not the President began to retrace his steps?

"It will be recollected that, in his letter to Maj. McIntosh, the Secretary enclosed a copy of the seventh section of the Force Bill, and said, "ample provision will be made, for taking from the State tribunals" the trial of the officers and soldiers of the army. On this part of the letter the Governor is silent. Will he permit the views of the President, in this respect, to be carried into effect? We believe not. Should he do so, we shall deeply regret his opposition to any of the orders of the President. The removal of the settlers would have been a serious calamity to them; but should a State, particularly a Southern State, by silent acquiescence, permit one of the most obnoxious and palpably unconstitutional provisions of the "Bill of Blood" to be enforced within her limits, her character would be irreparably injured; and the design of the Federalists, to change our system of government from a Confederacy of Sovereign States, to a Consolidated Empire, would be effectually promoted.

"The conclusion of Mr. Key's letter is worthy of notice. From that, it appears, that, if the locating agents should not complete the duty assigned them by the 15th January, the existing orders for the removal of the settlers will be enforced. May it not be the intention of the President to lull the fears of the people, and by preventing any military preparations, on the part of the State, to enable the troops, which have been so unexpectedly concentrated in Alabama, to move suddenly into the territory, and drive the settlers from their homes? We are no alarmists, and we still hope such an event may not occur; but Jackson is a determined man and a skilful General; and it is well known that he has sworn that not a white man should be left in the nation. Besides, why was so large a force put in motion towards the State at such a period?

"It has been said that the Creek controversy is settled. We are of a different opinion. In our estimation it is still involved in doubt and uncertainty; and may yet lead to serious consequences.

"The President has increased his army—a circumstance which might not be viewed with apprehension, if any other man were President.

"He still claims the right to deprive the State of the trial of those who violated her laws; for it will not be pretended, that the murderers of Owens were guilty of any infraction of the laws of the Federal Government. Has he, then, manifested any disposition to respect the jurisdiction of Alabama? The whole controversy is one of jurisdiction, and until that of the State is practically acknowledged, the *main question* cannot be settled, but to her injury and disgrace. Until the Force Bill was passed, the idea of one Government claiming jurisdiction of offences against the laws of another, would have been thought preposterous."

BANK OF VIRGINIA, AND THE DEPOSITES.

It will be seen, in a preceding column, that the Stockholders in this Bank have had a meeting, and rescinded the agreement entered into by the President of that institution with the Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to the deposite of the public revenue collected in Virginia. The concessions of the Bank, to the Secretary, were of a most extraordinary character, and we are happy to see that at least one company of stockholders are independent enough to maintain the rights of the Bank and of the People in whose State it is situated. We annex two articles of the agreement:

"6th. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall think proper to employ an agent or agents to examine and report upon the accounts and conditions of the Banks in the service of the Government, or any of them, the said Bank agrees to pay an equitable proportion of his or their expenses and compensation according to such appointment as may be made by the said Secretary."

"8th. It is agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury may discharge the said Bank from the service of the Government whenever, in his opinion, the public interest may require it."

Is this not a tremendous power for the Federal Government to possess over the pecuniary concerns of the stockholders of the State Banks, and over the concerns of every man who has dealings with the Banks? Can it not be seen, that, with the power here conferred on the Secretary, *he*, and the not the gentlemen lawfully appointed by the stockholders, would have the direction of its affairs? And then can it not be seen that none but the "faithful" would be accommodated at the Bank? In short, can we look at these articles of agreement, and come to any other conclusion than that the removal of the public money, from the Bank of the U. States, was for the sole purpose of placing it more immediately under the control of the President, to be used as the interests of the party might require?

But we will leave further reflection on this matter to the People, and content ourselves with again commending the independent and incorruptible spirit of the stockholders in at least one of the Pet Banks.

DISGRACEFUL TRANSACTION.

A person was taken up in this County, a few days since, under the following circumstances: Some time since one of his dogs was killed, by some unknown hand: his suspicions rested upon a neighbor, and it is said that he was heard to remark that "a horse should be killed also." Soon after this, the neighbor discovered that one of his horses had been stabbed to death during the night; and, hearing of the observation made by the owner of the dog, he suspected him, and, upon a warrant, arrested his person, as above stated. Other strong circumstances, it is said, transpired at his examination. We refrain from giving names; and we have no doubt summary punishment will be visited upon the person found to be guilty of so inhuman and disgraceful a mode of rectifying supposed wrongs.

☞ TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

"Be Just, before thou art Generous."

It is frequently the task of publishers of newspapers to complain of the infringement of their rights, by the practice of borrowing the paper regularly from subscribers, by persons who are able to pay for it for themselves, and who would do so but for the fact that they can "have the reading of it" for nothing, through the courtesy of some kind neighbor who takes it. During the past week, a circumstance of this kind has come to our knowing: a person informed us, with considerable candor and *naivette*, that he would subscribe for the Carolinian, but for the fact that it would be a waste of money on his part, as Mr. —— had "the goodness" to let him have the reading of his paper every week!—Now, when a public house subscribes for our paper, we know it is for the use of all who resort thither; and, if a private subscriber tells us he has the same right to do as he pleases with his own, we cannot dispute it, but we respectfully ask him if it is *just?*—and we do not doubt his answer, when we assure him that the expense of the sheet furnished to him weekly amounts to at least two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of what he pays for it—even if he should pay, as many never do. We do not wish to be thought ungenerous in making these remarks, because the matter appears to be a small one—our aim is to be just to ourselves; and we desire to impress upon the minds of our subscribers the beautiful rule of conduct quoted at the head of this article, as one to which we never recollect to have seen an exception.

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 2d instant, by the Rev'd. Mr. Foster, Mr. JOHN CRAIGE to Miss JANE, daughter of George Tomason.

In Davidson County, on the 9th instant, by Joseph Wagoner, Esq., Mr. THEO. SAWERS to Miss ELLEN M. CRANNY.

Also, on the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Benned, Mr. DAVID HEDRICK to Miss ANN KOONTS.

Also, on the same day, Mr. HENRY SMITH to Miss ELIZABETH HAGGE.

In Ashe County, on the 2d instant, by A. McMillan, Esq., Mr. JOHN REAVES to Miss CINTHIA BAKER.

Also, on the same day, Mr. GEHU GOSS to Miss ALA GAMBILL.

In Edgecomb County, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. AMOS MAYO to Miss PATSEY KELLY.

Court of Death.

"All pass this gate, in one promiscuous crowd—
"The grave, the gay, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"'Tis neutral ground, whence all distinction flies."

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Davidson County, on the 8th instant, SUSANNA, wife of Samuel T. Spafford, in the forty-fifth year of her age. Mrs. S. was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and gave evidence, in her dying moment, that her spirit was departing to meet its God.

In Statesville, on the 4th instant, MARGARET ELEANOR, only child of Mr. James Cowan, in the fourth year of her age. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

In Mecklenburg County, at the residence of Dr. Jos. W. Ross, on Friday the 3d instant, of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY SPRINGS, in the fifty-fifth year of her age, wife of Mr. John Springs, of York District, South Carolina.

To Northern Merchants.

The Western Carolinian,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, in SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA,

HAVING probably as large a circulation as any paper in the State, and certainly a much larger one than any in the Western (most wealthy) portion, is offered to Northern Merchants as a valuable ADVERTISING MEDIUM, through which to communicate with their customers, or those whom they desire as customers, in this section of country.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

☞ Yearly Advertisers will have the privilege of renewing their advertisements monthly, and of receiving the paper without charge.

JOHN BEARD, Jr.
Editor and Proprietor.

☞ Editors at the North, with whom we exchange, by giving the above a few insertions, will confer an obligation which will be reciprocated at any time with pleasure.

Salisbury, Rowan Co., Jan. 20, 1834.

More New Goods.

H. FORSYTH,

HAS RECEIVED, AND WILL OFFER FOR SALE IN A FEW DAYS,

In the house formerly occupied by Hall & Foster,

In the Town of Statesville,

A Fresh & Handsome Supply

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery,

Saddlery, and Groceries;

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE usually kept by merchants in this place; which he designs selling on VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

☞ All kinds of **Country Produce** will be taken in payment for goods, at the highest market prices.

Statesville, Iredell County, January 20, 1834. 4t

Beware of a Swindler!

SOME time since a man came to the public-house of the undersigned, and gave his name as '*Mr. Allen.*' He procured employ at his trade as a shoemaker, and continued at it for a short time, until taken sick. During his illness, he received every attention which kindness could dictate; but on his recovery he absconded without even paying his expenses for board, &c. He is rather a likely fellow, about 25 years old, dark complexion, and his little finger on the left hand is permanently crooked, caused by a burn. He has been guilty of the same conduct in other places near this town.

Salisbury, Jan. 20—3t SAM'L JONES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor,

November 23, 1833. tf

WITH SCISSORS sharp, and Razors keen,
He'll Cut your Hair, and Shave you clean.

Rowland Cotanch,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to present to the Gentlemen of Salisbury, and Strangers visiting the Town, his grateful acknowledgments for the patronage conferred on him since his settlement among them; and he assures them that he is amply prepared with instruments of the first quality, and is always ready to wait on them in the line of his profession, either at his shop, or at their rooms.

Charges as moderate as any.——His Shop is in one of the Offices attached to the Mansion Hotel, near the Courthouse.

☞ Gentlemen who shave themselves, can have their Razors put in the best order, at short notice.

Salisbury, January 20, 1834. tf

OPENING

OF THE

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed THAT THE

Episcopal School of N. Carolina

WILL BE OPENED,

For the reception of Pupils,

On Tuesday the 1st day of April next.

TEACHERS:

JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, Esq.—*Rector.*
Rev. JOS. H. SAUNDERS, A.M.—*Chaplain.*
J. DeBERNIERE HOOPER, A.B.—*Teacher.*

TERMS:

The annual charge is $175, to be paid half yearly in advance; each pupil to furnish his own School Books and Stationery, his Mattress and the necessary Bedding.*

Day scholars will be admitted at an annual charge of $50—but none will be received as such, except the children of parents resident in town.

It may be proper to state, that though this Institution is avowedly Episcopal in its character, it is open to *all* parents who may choose to send their children; and on application for admission, no enquiry will be made as to either of the parent or of the pupil.

The operations of the School will positively commence on the 1st day of April.

By order of the School Committee,

GEORGE W. FREEMAN, *Sec.*

Raleigh, January 20, 1834. 3t

N. B. A Prospectus, setting forth the plan and objects of the Episcopal School is in Press, and will be ready for gratuitous distribution in the course of the present week, at the Book-Store of J. Gales & Son, Raleigh.

* As a matter of convenience to parents, steps will be taken by the Committee to have the requisite Books and Stationery and Mattresses supplied to the students, on reasonable terms.

$20 REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber, residing near Gen. Graham's Furnace, in Lincoln County, on the night of the 12th inst.,

Three Negro Boys,

Belonging to William Boylan, of Raleigh, N. C., viz:

Ben—rather yellow complected, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 21 years of age.

Jim—very black, and about the same height and age of Ben.

Jerry—knock-need, very black, of a grum sulky look, and about the same age as the others.

They were under my care, on their way to Mississippi. The above reward of $20 will be paid to any person who will apprehend and lodge the said Negroes in any jail in this State; or a proportionable part for either of them. It is probable that they will attempt to get back to the neighborhood of Raleigh.

Any person apprehending the said Negroes, or any one of them, will please to write to Mr. Wm. Boylan, of Raleigh, by whom the Negroes will be received, and the reward paid.

WILLIS SCOTT,

Lincoln Co., Jan. 20, 1834. 8t*1

TO BE LET,

The House formerly and occupied by the Office of the Western Carolinian.——It is situated on the northwest side of Main Street, nearly opposite the old State Bank. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, January 20, 1834. tf

JOHN BEARD, Jr.,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has recently furnished his Office with a new and complete Stock of

All the necessary TYPE, &c. &c. *for the execution*

OF every description OF

PRINTING,

☞ SUCH AS ☜

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills,
Blanks, Circulars, Tickets,
Cards, &C. &C. &C. Labels,

In the neatest and most correct manner, and on the

LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

☞ **The Materials of the Office being all NEW, and the business being conducted by a person every way competent,** J. B. feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, (a few doors below the Courthouse,) January 20th, 1834.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

5. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

6. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

7. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

New Fall Goods,
ALL CHEAP!

CADE & CRAIGE

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL SUPPLY,
And would respectfully invite their Friends and Customers to call and examine.

There will be found a neat assortment of
Fine and Low-Priced

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Plain Silk VESTING, Figured do. do. Fine Marseilles do. London colored do. Buff and White do. Valencia Fine Satin-faced do.

Silks, Viz: Italian LUSTRING, Pan de Foi Satin-faced Levantine Gros de Berlin, Senchews, Sarsnetts, Colored Florences &c.

—ALSO—

Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazettes, Irish LINEN (fine)
New-style CALICOES, Dark Ginghams,
Silk Velvet BELTS (a good assortment)
Fancy RIBBONS (of all sorts)
Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs
Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES
" " Assorted Hosiery
Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Pins,
Needles, Sewing Silk, Beades, Suspenders,
Tapes, Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes,
Brazilian and Mock COMBS, of every kind
Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil
Fancy Soap, Snuff Boxes, Buttons of all kinds.

DOMESTICS.

Bleached and unbleached SHIRTINGS,
Blue and fancy colored PLAIDS,
Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking,
White and colored Fustians, &c. &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY:

Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives,
Scissors, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers,
Snuffers, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files,
Handsaws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Tea Trays
Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors,
Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Spectacles,
Silver Spectacles, Screws, Pincers, Hammers,
Awls and Awl-Blades, Hinges of all kinds,
Drawing and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills
Hoes, Axes, Collins's superior ditto
Bright and blue Trace Chains, Halter ditto
CASTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

SHOES. SHOES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF ALL QUALITIES OF SHOES, comprizing
Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes,
Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c.
ALSO—Ladies' best Prunella, Seal-skin, and Morocco Shoes.

HATS AND BONNETS:

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices,
Wool Hats; Fur, Cloth, and Seal-skin Caps,
Fancy braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto,
Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto,
Fancy Cottage ditto, Dunstables,
Leghorns, cut in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, and Queensware,
Comprizing a good Assortment.

GROCERIES,
AND
OTHER ARTICLES,
—SUCH AS—

Loaf, Lump, and Brown SUGAR; Coffee, Tea,
Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead, Copal and Black Varnish,
Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown,
Prussian Blue, Window Glass, Rum,
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor,
Assafœdita, Wool and Cotton Cards—together with a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold cheap, either for cash or on the usual credits to punctual customers.

☞ We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same. CADE & CRAIGE.

Salisbury, November 18, 1833. tf

Flour.

18 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, from the Danville Mills, for sale by
Dec. 30. *S. LEMLY & SON.*

TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
TIN WARE,
Made of good materials and first-rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles,

VIZ:

120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
12 dozen Milk Strainers;
68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
32 dozen Measures, ditto;
24 dozen Funnels;
100 dozen TIN CUPS;
20 dozen Milk ditto;
12 dozen WASH BASONS.

—ALSO—

Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots,
Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugles,
Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes,
Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops,
Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

☞ Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834. tf

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT **Lexington, (N. C.)**
JANUARY 1, 1834.

Capt. John Calloway, (2)
Thomas Cline,
John Clodfelter,
John Cornish,
David Cox,
Wm. A. Dotson, (2)
Charles Davis,
Melcher Darr,
Marvel Epps,
Joseph Ferabee,
Jacob Gobble,
Frederick Gobble,
William Haden,
Christopher Hedrick,
Reuben Hammond,
James Hughes,
Zadock Jackson,
John Jarratt,
George Kepley,
James Kennada,
Daniel Lacey,
Elihu Moffitt,
Jonathan Mills,
James Richardson,
Jacob Ramsower,
Major George Smith,
Thomas Shepherd,
Solomon Snider,
Daniel Swing,
Christian Sappenfield,
William Whitaker,
Richardson Wright,
Wm. W. Wiseman.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
Lexington, January 13, 1834. 3t*

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT **Lincolnton, (N. C.)**
On the 1st day of January, 1834.

Elijah Abernathy,
Henry Arms,
Drury Abernathy, (2)
Jacob Arney,
Daniel Achor,
Frederick Arnts,
Paul Anthany,
Miles Abernathy,
Christopher Arney,
James Bennett,
Capt. Beam,
A. J. Burnett,
Robert Blackburn,
Thomas Bumgarner,
David Beam,
Abraham Black,
Jorden Barnes,
William Berryhill,
John H. Baisinger,
Linna Crowel,
Joseph Cauble,
Andrew Carpenter,
Henry Carpenter,
Levy Carpenter,
Philip Canscler,
William Cobb,
Peter Castner,
David and Henry Deu,
Luke S. Davis,
Adam Delinger,
Sarah Delinger,
Isrnel Detz,
John Duhy,
Bailes Edney, (2)
John Francis,
William Fuller,
James Ferguson,
Henry Fulenwider,
Abner Goodson,
Tira Gant,
Philip Greenehill,
William Grissow,
Oliver C. Greene,
L. Henderson, (3)
Philip Hallman,
Pinckney Henderson,
Major Hull, (2)
Henry Hoke,
Christian Hope,
John Huntingdon,
Elias Hall,
John Harmon, Sen.
James Harwell,
Peter Houser,
Simon Hoss,
Daniel Jenkins,
Salman Johnston,
Paul Keistler,
Sally Kiser,
Jacob Keener,
John Lynch,
Daniel Lutz,
Jacob Linke,
Jacob Lutz,
Samuel Lintch,
John Long,
Hiram A. Lorance,
Aaron C. McEntire,
James Masteller,
William P. Moore,
John Mooney,
Joseph Morris,
Col. A. Mooney,
George Masteller,
George Mooney,
John Null,
John Oats,
John Peatree,
James Philips,
P. Ransom,
Rev. Leonard Rush, or
John Schenck,
Charles E. Reinhardt,
Reedy Rodes,
Adam Reop,
Michael Reop,
P. Roberts,
Maj. Robinson,
Joshua W. Reed,
Solomon Ramsour,
Peter Rhyne,
James Ranken,
Jessey Robinson,
George Summey,
Rev. Hartwell Spain,
Peter Smith,
Peter Stamey,
Capt. Slogle,
John Smyer,
Jacob Starr,
Adam S. Springs,
Michael Summerow,
Daniel Smyers,
Abraham Smith,
John Summet,
Catharine Soften,
Nancy Sparrow,
William A. Tisdale,
James Taylor,
John Vickors,
James H. White,
Thomas Weir,
George Macaser,
David Warlick,
Wilkins Wellman.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.
Lincolnton, January 13, 1834. 3t

NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase Young Negroes, [Men and Women;] and will be found at Statesville. Letters on the subject may be sent to that office, and they will meet with prompt attention from any of the adjoining counties.

H. FORSYTH.

Iredell Co., January 6, 1834. 3t

The Farmer's and Planter's
Large Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR of OUR LORD
1834,

CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF SALEM,
And Published by Mr. John C. Blum,
Can be had at the Carolinian Office.

IN addition to the usual contents of Almanacs, this comprises Chronological Tables of Remarkable Events, and a great many useful hints on Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c.

Salisbury, November 11, 1833.—tf

More New Goods.

S. LEMLY & SON

Return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received during the past season, and inform their Friends and the Public, that,
IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER STOCK,
They have Just Received,
From New York and Philadelphia,
A Fresh and Handsome Supply
OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
AND GROCERIES;

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE usually kept by Merchants in this section of country, which they design offering for sale on very accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite an examination of their assortment, by all persons who wish to purchase goods.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in payment for goods or accounts, at the highest market prices.

Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1833.—tf

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1833.

Wiseman and Hargrave, Executors, vs. Philip Stires. } Justice's judgment, levied on 100 acres of land lying on the waters of Abbot's Creek, joining the lands of Abraham Stires and others.

IN this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Philip Stires is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendant appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for Davidson Connty, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the plaintiffs in this case shall not have judgment and order of sale granted in their favor against the lands levied on as aforesaid.

Witness, Samuel Gaither, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of November, 1833.

SAM'L GAITHER, c. c. c.
by D. MOCK, D. c. c. c.
December 30, 1833. 6w

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

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SAM'L. GAITHER, c. c. c.
by D. MOCK, D. c. c. c.
December 30, 1833. 6w

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1833.

John F. Capron, vs. William K. Smith and Timothy Chamberlain. } Original Attachment levied on William K. Smith's interest in 200 acres of land lying in Davidson County, adjoining the lands of John Imbler, Clinton Johnson, and others.

IN this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant William K. Smith is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant Wm. K. Smith appaer at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for Davidson county, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why judgment and order of sale shall not be granted in favor of the plaintiff against the lands levied on as aforesaid.

Witness, Samuel Gaither, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of November, 1833.

SAM'L. GAITHER, c. c. c.
by D. MOCK, D. c. c. c.
December 30, 1833. 6w

5 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 17th December last, an Indented Apprentice Boy, by the name of *JACOB WEAGNT*, about 20 years of age, and of dark complexion. The above reward will be paid, but no thanks given, to any one who will deliver the said boy to me. All persons are forbid harboring him, at the peril of the law.

M. PENNINGER.

Rowan Co., January 6, 1834. 3t*

Stage Accommodation.

FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent Line of *ACCOMMODATION STAGES* is established to run between
SALISBURY AND LEXINGTON,
On Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.—It carries passengers to Lexington in time to take Pecks & Welford's Line to the North.

Salisbury, November 4, 1833.—tf

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE
On Friday the first of November next.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833. tf

First-rate Close Carriage,
FOR SALE---CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

December 2. tf

Stray *Horse.*

TAKEN UP, near my plantation, in Davidson County, North Carolina,
A DARK BAY HORSE,

ABOUT 6 years old, and rides remarkably well. He was brought into this neighborhood by a Negro man who says that he belongs to John Wolfork, on the Chattihoche River.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP SOWERS.

November 18, 1833. tf

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, for Subscriptions, Advertising, or Job-Work, are earnestly requested to settle the same. This is the first call of the kind I have made in 3 years, and I hope it will be attended to.

Those living at a distance, can transmit the amount of their debts, post paid, through the post-office, at my risk.

BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, Aug. 30, 1833. tf

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH GALES & SON.

Raleigh, August, 1832. tf

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM-BOAT MACON,
CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. tf

N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

To Printers.

THE Materials lately used in printing this paper, [having been substituted by new ones,] are OFFERED FOR SALE—CHEAP. They are amply sufficient in quantity and variety to carry on a Country Newspaper and Job-Office—consisting, in part, of the following articles:

A super-royal *PRINTING PRESS*, of the Ramage make;

Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, and Brevier *TYPE*;

Various founts of *JOB TYPE*, comprising almost every size between 8 lines Pica and Pearl—bold-face, black, antique, 2 line letter, &c.;

All the *RULES* and *LEADS* formerly used in the paper;

A very good variety of small *METAL CUTS*; &c. &c. &c.

Persons intending to establish themselves in our business, and who desire to begin on an economical scale, will do well to communicate with us on this subject. Letters will meet prompt attention.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

A Journeyman Tailor,

OF steady and industrious habits, who can be recommended for morality and capabiliy, may secure a permanent situation, with the highest wages, by applying to

THOMAS DICKSON,
December 16. tf In this Town.

Poetic Recess

"Thy strains, O Music! shall never die,
While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
O'er thee the sword no victory can gain,
And time assails thy feeblest works in vain."

MARRIAGE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.*

No word!—no sound!—and yet a solemn rite
Proceedeth 'mid the festive lighted hall:
Hearts are in treaty, and the soul doth take
That oath, which unabsolved must stand till death,
With icy seal, doth close the scroll of life!

No word!—no sound!—but still yon holy man,
With strong and graceful gesture, hath imposed
The irrevocable vow—and, with meek prayer,
Hath sent it to be register'd in Heaven
Methinks this silence heavily doth brood
Upon the spirit. Say, thou flower-crown'd bride,
What means the sigh that from thy ruby lips
Doth 'scape, as if to seek some element
That angels breathe!

Mute!—mute!—'tis passing strange!
Like necromancy all. And yet 'tis well:
For the deep trust with which a maiden casts
Her all of earth, perchance her all of heaven,
Into a mortal hand—the confidence
With which she turns, in every thought, to him,
Her more than brother, and her next to God—
Hath never yet been meted out in words.

So, ye voiceless pair,
Pass on in hope! For ye may build as firm
Your silent altar in each other's hearts,
And catch the sunshine thro' the clouds of time,
As cheerily as though the pomp of speech
Did herald forth the deed. And when ye dwell
Where flowers fade not, and death no treasured tie
Hath power to sever more, ye need not mourn
The ear sequestrate and the tuneless tongue:
For there the eternal dialect of love
Is the free breath of every happy soul!

* The above exquisite lines, which appeared originally in the New England Weekly Review some two or three years since, were brought to our remembrance by seeing the announcement of the marriage of a deaf and dumb couple, in the Boston Mercantile Journal. It follows:

"Married, in this city, recently, by the Rev'd. Mr. Winslow, Mr. Ozro Kimball, deaf and dumb, to Miss Hannah Marshall, deaf and dumb—the bridesmaid and groomsman being also deaf and dumb. The happy parties first named formed an acquaintance at the Hartford Asylum. How it has since been conducted to its present crisis, is not for us to say—enough, they are duly married. Both of them, and also the bridesmaid, (the sister of the bride,) enjoyed the power of speech and hearing for several years after birth."

The Gatherer.

..."A snapper up of unconsidered trifles."..

There was a noble frankness, combined with a consciousness of eminent attainments, that could confess an error without seeking to explain it away, or without being so humbled by it as to try to hide it by quibbling, shown by Dr. Johnson in his answer to a lady who asked him from what cause he he had defined the word "pastern" to be the *knee* of a horse? The doctor replied, "It was owing to ignorance, madam—pure ignorance."

His reply to another lady, displayed the stretch of his imagination, and the vigor with which he could put an illustration. When asked how it happened, that Milton, who wrote such a sublime Epic poem, succeeded so badly in sonnets? the doctor replied, "Milton, madam, was a man to cut a colossus from a rock, and not to carve heads upon cherry-stones."

A philosopher was once asked what he thought of a person, who had been sitting a considerable time in company, without saying a word. "If," said the philosopher, "he is a fool, he acts the part of a wise man; if he is a wise man, he acts the part of a fool."

The Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer says that a hearty laugh occasionally is a mark of wisdom; it shakes the cobwebs out of one's brain, and the hypochondria from our ribs, far more effectually than either champaigne or blue pills.

Watson, in his Annals of Philadelphia, says that in 1756 the first stage was stated between that city and New York, to go through in three days during summer, and five or six in winter. In 1766 another stage, called the "Flying Machine," was put on the route, to go through in two days! Our ancestors had strange notions of the art of flying—during the summer of 1833 the same distance was travelled daily in seven to eight hours.

Voltaire said, the more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed for one father of a family. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise; the father of a family is not willing to blush before his children.

"May I be married, ma?" said a pretty brunette of sixteen, to her mother. "What do you want to be married for?" asked the mother. "Why, ma, you know the children have never seen any body married, and I thought it might please them."

At a recent wedding in Boston, the company was suddenly thrown into consternation, and the officiating clergyman's face into a deep crimson, by the bridegroom answering the question "You take," &c. with an unequivocal "No I don't." It was, however, explained the next moment: the minister had made a mistake in the lady's name, which the ear of the attentive bridegroom had detected; the nuptials were duly solemnized.

Charles the Second laid it down as a rule, that in his convivial parties the 'King' was always absent. Being one night in a select party of this kind, one of his courtiers, who had contributed a good deal to his mirth, ventured to ask him for a place. Charles, though he liked the man for a companion, was unwilling to break through a fixed rule; and he therefore quickly replied, "I will speak to the King about it to-morrow." Would it not be a good thing if Andrew the First could learn this mode of treating office-seekers?

The editor of a Pennsylvania paper says he will get married as soon as his subscribers pay up their arrearages. We think there is no hope for the spinsters of his neighborhood.